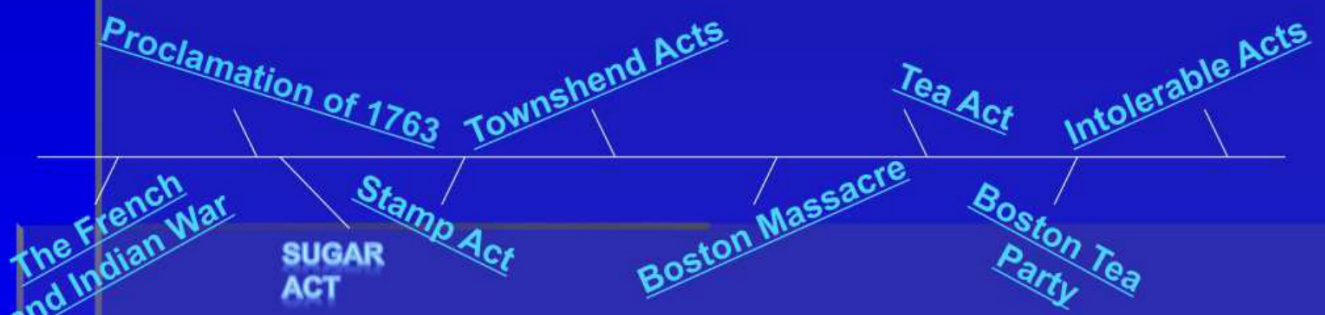


# Causes of the American Revolution!



## **The American Revolution and Winning Independence**

### **Unit 3**

**SSUSH3 The student will explain the primary causes of the American Revolution.**

- a. Explain how the end of Anglo-French imperial competition as seen in the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.
- b. Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence.

# The French & Indian War Causes and Effects

Causes of Conflict between the French and the English Colonies

Cause for War

Pontiac's Rebellion 1763

Stamp Act 1765

Proclamation Line 1763

**War**

French & most Native Americans  
vs.  
England, English Colonies & a few Native Americans

Effects of the War

Pontiac's Rebellion 1763

British Response

Proclamation Line of 1763

Stamp Act

# French and Indian War

- The French and Indian War was a war between Britain and France and it's the Native American allies.
- Cause: debt from the war causes Britain to begin taxing colonies. The colonists kept pushing the Indians west.
- Effect: The British issued the Proclamation of 1763.



# Proclamation of 1763

- The Proclamation of 1763 was a law prohibiting the colonists to move west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Cause: England was still in debt from the French and Indian War and didn't want to start another war.
- Effect: The colonist still moved west anyway because owning land was the way to becoming wealthy.



King George

## After The French & Indian War

- British were 130 million in debt
- The British were spending more on customs services than they were bringing in with taxes
- British (in England) thought the colonies were wealthy & should help to pay for the war



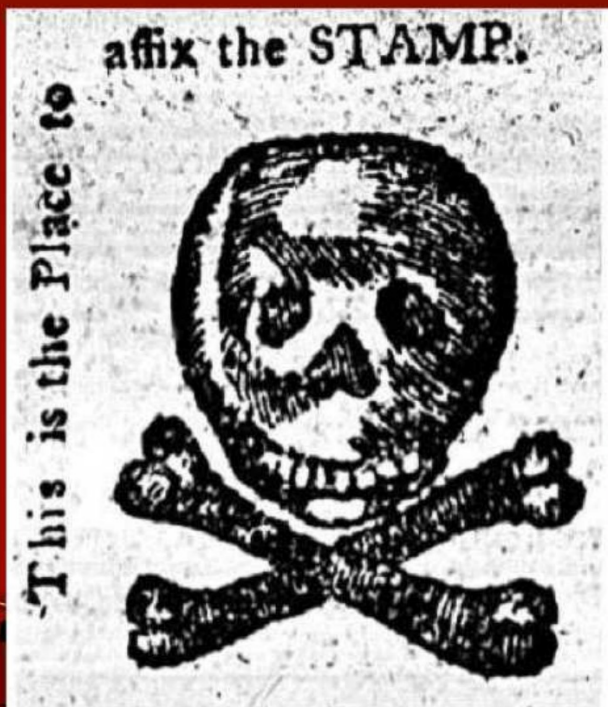


# British Demands On The Colonies

- The Currency Act – prohibited the colonies from printing their own money
- The Sugar Act – to improve the revenue of Great Britain, provided strict taxes for colonial imports



# Stamp Act



- 1<sup>st</sup> direct tax on colonists
- Special Stamped paper
- Ex. – playing cards, newspapers, legal documents, & other paper documents

# Colonists reaction to the Stamp Act

- Outraged because they helped Britain win the French & Indian War
- Colonists had no representation in the British Parliament



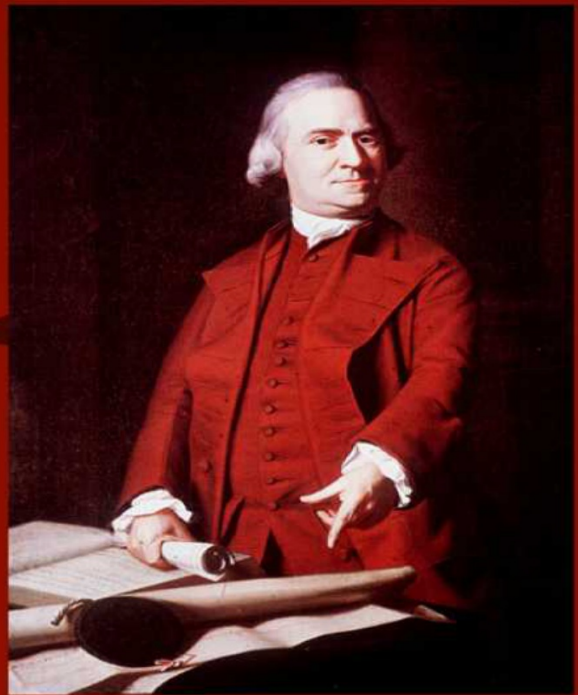
# Stamp Act Protest



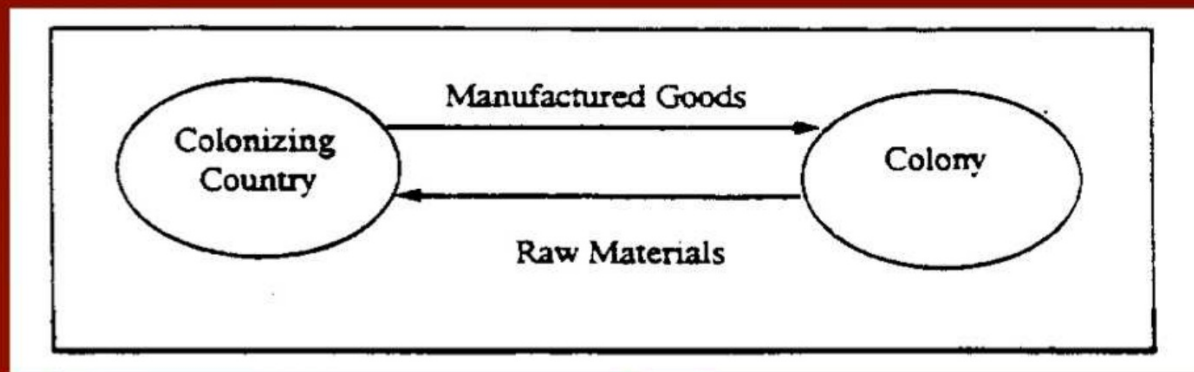
- Sons of Liberty – May 1765
- Boston – shopkeepers, artisans, & laborers
- Samuel Adams – influential activist

# Samuel Adams

- Bad businessman
- Influential political activist



## Why was the boycott a problem for Britain?



- Britain depended on the colonies purchasing their goods
- Colonists bought 40% of British goods



# Boston Massacre

- Extra work
- March 5, 1770 fight
- Mob in front of customs house in Boston
- Crispus Attucks dies with 4 others

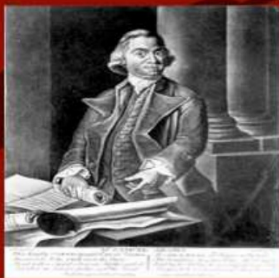


# Boston Massacre



# Committees of Correspondence

- Formed to assist communication with other colonies about threats to American Liberties – linked almost all colonies together
- King George wanted suspects taken to England for trial
- Sam Adams – 1<sup>st</sup> Committee in Boston



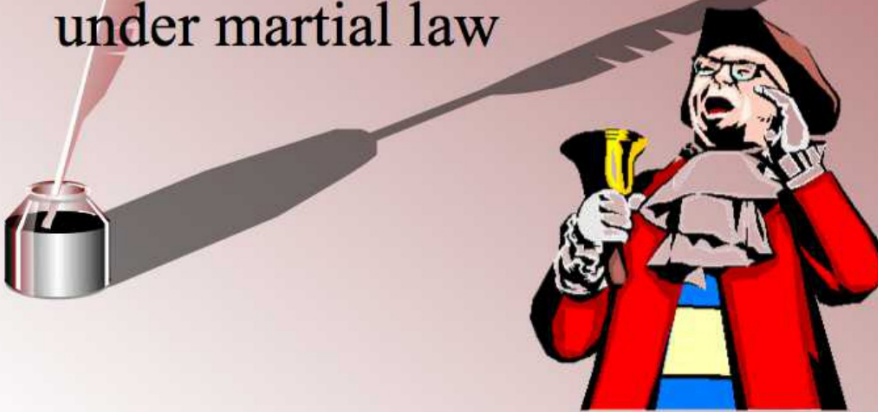
# Boston Tea Party

- Dec. 16, 1773
- Moonlit
- Boston rebels dressed as Native Americans
- 3 British Ships
- 15,000 pounds of tea dumped in Boston Harbor



# Intolerable Acts

- 1.) One law shut down Boston Harbor for refusal to pay back tea
- 2.) Quartering Act
- 3.) General Thomas Gage – appointed new governor of Mass. Colony & he placed Boston under martial law



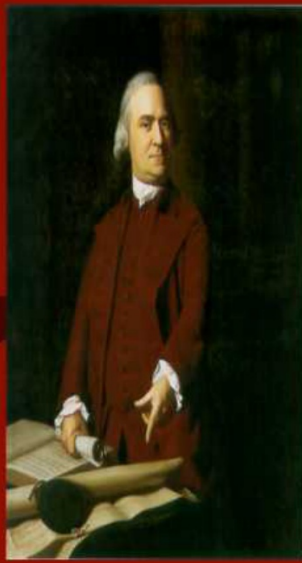
## First Continental Congress



- Formed to respond to the Intolerable Acts
- September 1774
- 56 delegates met in Philadelphia
- Drew up Declaration of Colonial Rights

## First Continental Congress

- Key Figures – George Washington, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, & Patrick Henry
- They agreed to an embargo of British goods



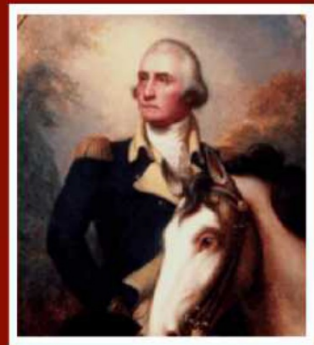
# Second Continental Congress

- All 13 colonies represented
- Philadelphia, Penn.
- Congress functioned as a central government



# Second Continental Congress

- Served as the Acting Government
- Chose John Hancock – President
- Voted to organize an army & navy
- Issued money
- George Washington – chosen to command the Continental army



## *Common Sense*



- Written by – Thomas Paine
- He argued – monarchy was a corrupt form of gov.
- He thought – George III was an enemy to liberty
- *Common Sense* – stated the reasons for independence

# Common Sense

- 500,000 copies circulated to 3 million people
- Read by everyone in Congress
- George Washington
- People everywhere

